

## Glenn D. Stockwell correspondence

### Section 14, Pages 391 - 420

Glenn Dale Stockwell Sr. (1901-1964) was a life-long resident of the Blue River Valley. He lived in the vicinity of Randolph and Leonardville, near the area flooded by Tuttle Creek Dam. In 1951, Glenn Stockwell became president of the Blue Valley Study Association and began coordinating opposition to the Dam. After heavy rains caused major floods in Kansas in 1951, advocates of Tuttle Creek pushed for its immediate funding and construction while opponents also intensified their efforts. The earliest item is a 1944 letter from the Corps of Engineers outlining the history and current status of the Tuttle Creek project. Other early items relate to the activities of the Blue Valley Study Association under the leadership of J. A. Hawkinson. The bulk of this correspondence, however, dates from the time Stockwell became president of the group in July 1951. Quite varied, it includes letters from conservationists, industry supporters, Kansas politicians, U.S. Congressional leaders, and the Eisenhower administration, among others; letters of advice from Stockwell; and carbon copies of letters sent by his co-workers.

Date: 1944-1957

Callnumber: Glenn D. Stockwell Coll. #81

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## Glenn D. Stockwell correspondence

April 23, 1952.

Mr. Chas. D. Curran, Staff Director,  
Special Committee, Public Works,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Curran:

I have a letter from Mr. Glenn D. Stockwell, saying that you were interested in the general watersheds situation--that you were sufficiently informed on the Tuttle Creek project but might be interested in a more general approach.

He suggested that I might write you a letter stating my findings and views, and I hope this is agreeable with you.

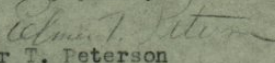
It happens that I have made a study of flood control and its relationship to soil conservation for about 40 years, as a newspaper and magazine editor. When editor of Better Homes & Gardens, at Des Moines, for ten years, I was an intimate friend of Jay N. Darling, noted conservationist who headed the U. S. Biological Survey for a time. He and I agree on all points, and I have gathered a great deal of material, especially during the past ten years, when I have taken special interest in the Washita Valley Agricultural Flood Control Project.

Probably the best way to present as concise a statement as possible is to enclose a little brochure gotten out by the Washita Valley Council, and a speech I made recently at Carnegie, Okla. I enclose copies of each item.

The general public has gotten into the habit of thinking of the Army Engineers as being the chief and final authority on flood control, and it is hard to jar the people loose from some outmoded and obsolete concepts. However I find that Oklahoma people are very much alive to the situation, and have excellent reason to believe that their views are along the lines of the enclosed items. Recently a petition of 50,000 citizens was signed up with unusual alacrity, for presentation to the Senate Appropriations Committee. It was a demand for the completion of the Washita Valley project, as opposed to the big-dam method.

Without going further into the subject in this letter, I will simply send the two items to which reference is made.

Sincerely yours,



Elmer T. Peterson

I am a national director of Friends of the Land, and my views have appeared in our official magazine, "The Land," also in the Saturday Evening Post, U. S. A. (a newly established magazine) and other magazines.





ALBERT M. COLE  
1ST DIST., KANSAS

RALPH A. PATTERSON  
SECRETARY

COMMITTEE:  
BANKING AND CURRENCY

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.

April 24, 1952

Mr. Dwight Payton, President  
Kansas Watersheds Association  
Overbrook, Kansas

Dear Dwight:

You are probably aware that a subcommittee of the Public Works Committee is holding hearings to study the policies and practices and procedures in connection with the authorization and construction of flood control projects. I have requested that I be given an opportunity to appear before the Committee, and also a witness or two from Kansas appear.

The chairman informs me that private witnesses will be heard within the limitation of the investigation, i. e. on matters of policy and agency jurisdiction, and not on arguments with respect to the relative merits of various flood control proposals.

I believe this is the first time that any committee has undertaken a serious study of the jurisdictional problems involved in flood control proposals. I think it is one of the most important investigations which Congress has undertaken; therefore, I suggest that someone from your organization plan to appear before the committee and testify.

Private witnesses will be heard sometime after May 9, and if you are interested I shall be pleased to see that a representative of your organization has an opportunity to appear.

I am sending copies of this letter to Ray Wegner, Glenn Stockwell, and Bill Avery, suggesting they contact you and discuss the situation.

Sincerely,

Albert M. Cole, M.C.

AMC:h



ALBERT M. COLE  
1st Dist., KANSAS

RALPH A. PATTERSON  
SECRETARY

COMMITTEE:  
BANKING AND CURRENCY

**Congress of the United States**  
**House of Representatives**  
**Washington, D. C.**

April 24, 1952

Mr. Glenn Stockwell  
Randolph, Kansas

Dear Glenn:

I am enclosing copy of a letter I have written Dwight Payton as President of the Kansas Watersheds Association. It is my idea that one witness should appear from Kansas representing the point of view of the Watersheds Association.

This witness should be thoroughly qualified to discuss the jurisdictional problems involved in flood control legislation. Therefore, it is my judgment that you should carefully select the person most cognizant in this field.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Albert M. Cole, M.C.

AMC:h





*Stockwell*

April 28, 1952

Mr. John B. Gage  
1007 Bryant Building  
Kansas City 6, Missouri

Dear Mr. Gage:

Thank you for your letter of the 21st.

I will write Governor Leedy right away to see when he will discuss the economic report matter.

I am asking Dwight Payton, President of the Kansas Watershed Board, what suggestions he has to make in regard to the best way to proceed in regard to an independent survey by engineers or others that might be determined on.

We have area obligations to the Missouri River but the bulk of our problem is in Kansas, whereas yours will concern the entire Missouri Basin. This would seem to be largely a matter of agreeing on proportionate expense and the method we would set about selecting such independent experts as might be determined on.

When I have an appointment with Governor Leedy, I will advise you.

Sincerely,

Irving Hill,  
President

dt



THE LAWRENCE PAPER COMPANY • PAPER MILL AND FACTORY • LAWRENCE, KANSAS • CORRUGATED FIBREBOARD • JAYHAWK BOXES •

April 28, 1952

Mr. Glenn D. Stockwell, Sr.  
Randolph, Kansas

Dear Glenn:

Enclosed find copy of letter from John B. Gage, Chairman of the Flood Control Committee of Kansas City, Missouri.

I have written Governor Leedy asking for an appointment and when I get it will ask Mr. Gage to go along.

I have written Mr. Gage that I have taken it up with Dwight Payton, President, as to any suggestions he may have as to procedure in selecting and paying for independent engineers or experts.

Of course, Kansas would only be expected to pay her share of expert service for the Missouri Basin and they would reserve sovereign rights as to the selection of experts and the scope of the survey.

Probably before entering into such negotiations, we should confer with the Governor, some of the Chambers of Commerce and our own members.

The writer could perhaps sit down with Mr. Gage and work out a tentative procedure. Before doing this, the writer would like to have your advice or directions as the matter might run into a considerable sum of money.

As you know, the writer has been rather persistent in the idea that we should try to get a plan and solution on the Delaware Watershed with the idea that we would have something pretty concrete in hand in order to unify our ideas and strengthen our judgment.





Mr. Glenn D. Stockwell, Sr.  
April 28, 1952  
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It could do no harm to ask the Kansas City people to share this guinea pig development with us since it would be almost as valuable to them as it would to us.

The writer would not advise having undue delay before we pass on to Mr. Gage either some suggestion for action or a statement that we look favorably on a joint action.

Yours respectfully,

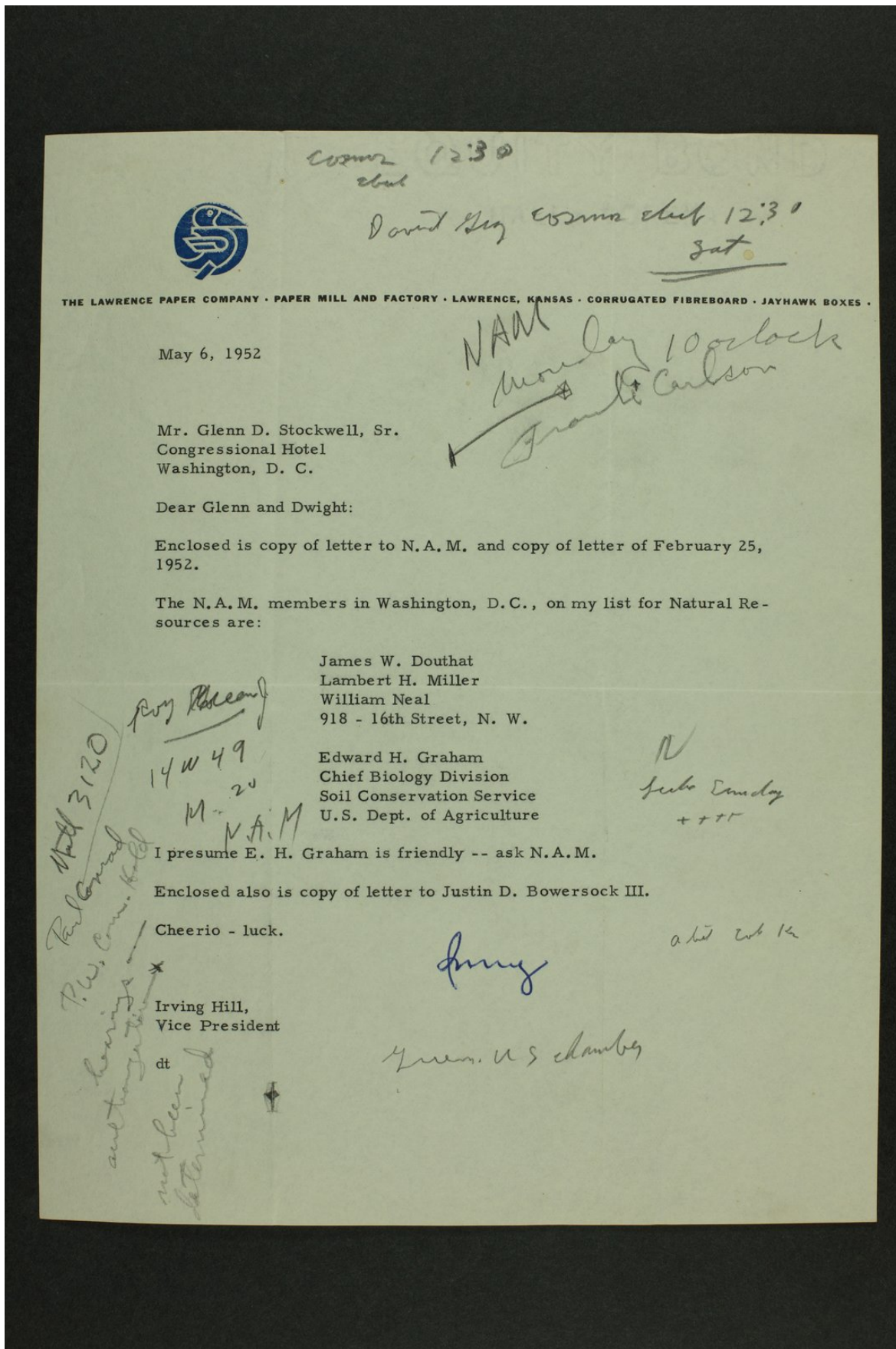
Irving Hill,  
President

dt  
Enc.

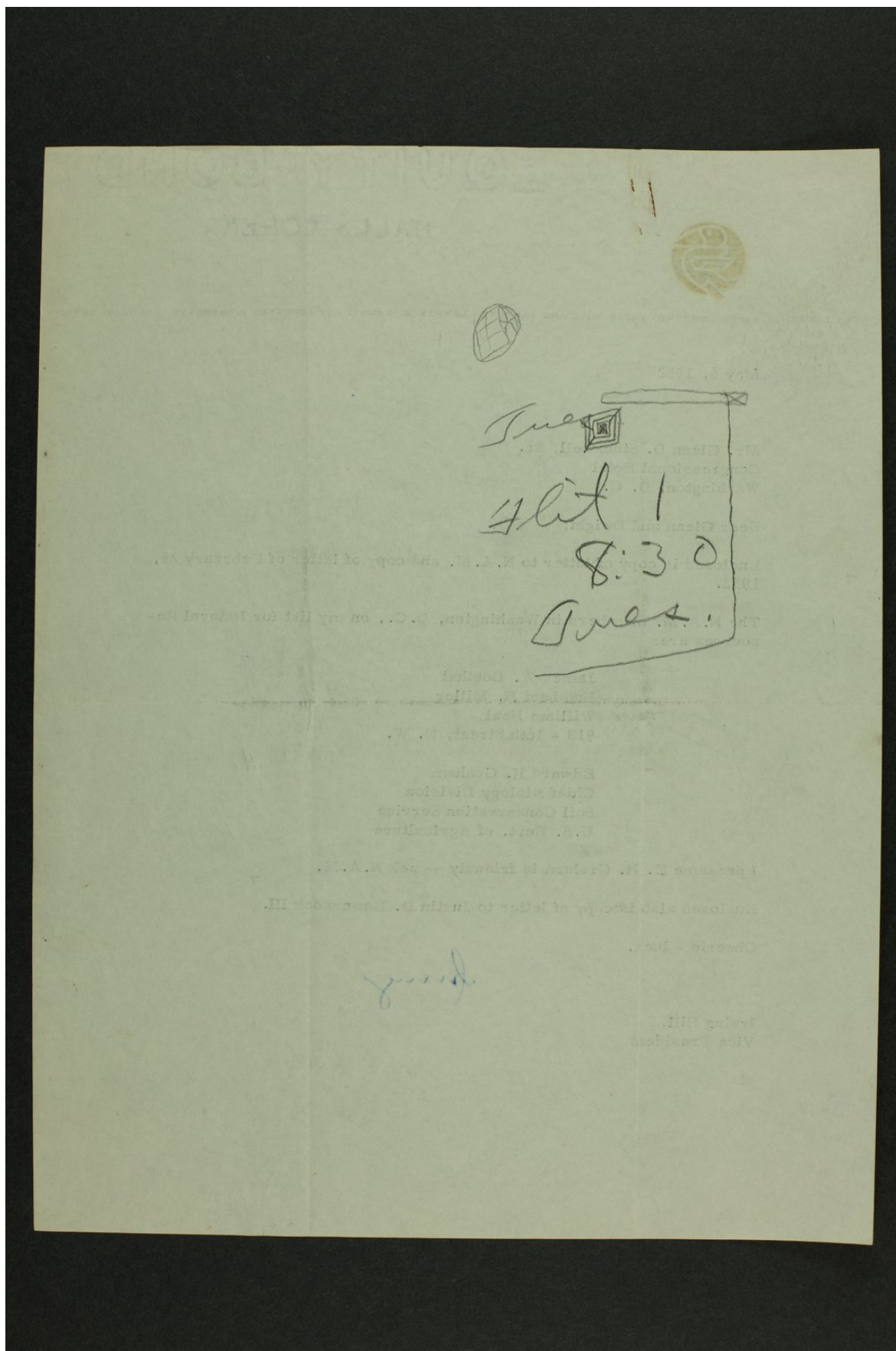
cc Dwight Payton

*Irving  
Dwight & are flying  
to Miami Okla for 5/3/52  
interstate meeting*

## Glenn D. Stockwell correspondence







May 7, 1952

National Association of Manufacturers  
918 - 16th Street, N.W.  
Washington 6, D. C.

Introducing two sound, able Kansas Natural Resources men. Dwight Payton, Overbrook, Kansas, President of Kansas Watersheds, Inc. and Glenn D. Stockwell, Sr., Randolph, Kansas, Head of Blue Valley Watershed Board and the Tuttle Creek big Army dam fight.

I wrote your James W. Douthat on February 25, 1952 ~~for~~ a ~~hearing~~. They will arrive in Washington, D. C. the 24th of May and I have suggested they call on you to discuss the problem of continuing to block appropriations on big dams in Kansas.

Please drop Stockwell a line at the Congressional Hotel advising him who to see at your office.

Thank you,

Irving Hill, President  
THE LAWRENCE PAPER COMPANY  
Member of NAM Resources Committee

gk



May 7, 1952

Mr. J. D. Bowersock III, Vice President  
Union Trust Company  
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Bud:

Glenn D. Stockwell, Sr., Randolph, Kansas,  
bearer, is going to your burg to fight Big  
Dams.

If he needs expense money his checks are good.

All well here and love to your family.

Uncle Irving Hill

gk



Kirk McFarland, President  
808 W. 69th, Kansas City 5, Mo.  
Oliver Stevenson, First Vice-President  
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Lamar Phillips, Treasurer  
Ottawa, Kansas  
Stanley F. Spencer, Second Vice-President  
Arkansas City, Kansas

Julia Duke, Secretary  
2331 Ashland, St. Joseph, Mo.  
Z. R. Hook, Third Vice-President  
Manhattan, Kansas

### *Missouri-Arkansas Basins Flood Control Association*

SOUTH DAKOTA IOWA NEBRASKA KANSAS MISSOURI

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR  
NOEL T. TWEET  
TOWN HOUSE  
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

May 8, 1952

Miss Doris Velen  
608 Fremont  
Manhattan, Kansas

Dear Miss Velen:

Per your letter of May 1 addressed to Mr. Tweet in which you requested to be put on our mailing list for our Newsletters I am enclosing copies of those issued March 15th and April 15th. You shall be put on our mailing list for future mailings.

Cordially,

*Elizabeth Miller*  
Elizabeth Miller (Mrs.)  
Secretary to Noel T. Tweet

encl.

*Mrs. Stockwell -*

*Mr. Stockwell asked us to send for this newsletter and then send it on to him - since he didn't want his name attached to any request for the letter*

*Doris*





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23 GLENN H. BEAL  
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Fredonia, Kansas  
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Lamar Phillips, Treasurer  
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### *Missouri-Arkansas Basins Flood Control Association*

SOUTH DAKOTA IOWA NEBRASKA KANSAS MISSOURI

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR  
NOEL T. TWEET  
TOWN HOUSE  
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

### NEWSLETTER - APRIL 15, 1952

#### PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S MISSOURI BASIN SURVEY COMMISSION MEETS IN K.C.:

The Missouri Basin Survey Commission, appointed by President Truman on February 9th, held its first executive meeting in Kansas City, Missouri on April 3rd and 4th, for organizational purposes. The duty of this commission is to study the land and water resources of the Missouri River Basin, and to make recommendations for the better protection, development, and use of those resources. They are to review the many different kinds of problems that exist in the large area of the basin - ranging from the high, arid plains and mountains of the West to the humid, level lands along the lower river. They are then to give the country their advice as to the best way to proceed to achieve an orderly, businesslike development of the resources of the basin - a development that places first things first and provides for the greatest resulting benefits for all the people of the basin and the Nation.

The Commission has the authority to study the entire Missouri River Basin, covering all or parts of the States of Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri, together with such closely related areas as may be desirable.

To carry out its functions, the Commission has been instructed to take the following actions:

- 1 - Review existing and proposed plans for the development, protection, and use of land and water resources in the basin.
- 2 - Conduct on-the-site surveys and appraisals and hold public hearings.
- 3 - Consider the estimated costs and benefits of projects and programs, and the economic soundness of development proposals.
- 4 - Consult with State representatives and other groups within the basin.
- 5 - Consider the proper division of financial responsibility between the Federal Government and the States for resource development.
- 6 - In view of the recent disastrous flood in the Basin, the Commission is to give necessary emphasis to the prevention and control of floods.

All members of the commission were present at their meeting excepting Senator Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., and Representative James W. Trimble. The headquarters of the Commission will be at Lincoln, Nebraska, and they are to start public hearings in Kansas City during the latter part of April. A definite schedule of hearings has not been released. A reception and dinner was given for the Commission on April 3rd by the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City. Representatives of all districts of our Association in the Missouri Basin were invited to attend, and seven districts were





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represented. The association's representatives offered to assist the Commission in any way possible and were very much impressed with the high caliber of the men that make up the Commission.

Members of the Commission are:

James E. Lawrence, Lincoln, Nebraska, <u>Chairman</u>	
Senator Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. of Missouri, <u>Vice Chairman</u>	
Senator James E. Murray of Montana	Senator Milton R. Young of North Dakota
Congressman Wayne N. Aspinwall of Colorado	Congressman Clifford R. Hope of Kansas
Congressman James W. Trimble of Arkansas	Fred V. Heinkel, Columbia, Missouri
Kenneth Holm, Groton, South Dakota	Harry J. Peterson, St. Paul 4, Minnesota
C. T. Person, University of Wyoming,	
Laramie, Wyoming	

Paul J. Cannel, San Francisco, a hydraulic engineer, has been appointed as executive director of the commission staff.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF MO-ARK HELD MEETING ON MARCH 21, 1952:

The meeting was held at the President Hotel in Kansas City, Missouri with representation from nearly every district. The purpose of this meeting was to take up the matter of the finances of the association and to hear the report of the reassessment sub-committee headed by Wm. Huston. This assessment plan was approved unanimously by the board. Considerable discussion was held in regard to the future finances of the organization, but the general opinion seemed to be that, if everyone would cooperate, the required finances as set up by the budget, could be easily obtained.

MISSOURI RIVER FLOOD - 1952:

The terrible and disastrous flood that is at present occurring on the Missouri River is certainly an indication of the importance of speeding up flood protection. This stresses the important position of our association in trying to obtain our objective as soon as possible. If Fort Randall Dam, located just South of Pierre, South Dakota, had been completed, it could have been of tremendous benefit in the reduction of flood damages. If appropriations had been provided, as requested, this dam would have been completed last year. In spite of this, the House Appropriations Committee practically eliminated appropriations for Oahe Dam and did eliminate entirely the appropriations for Gavins Point Dam, both of which had been started. The appropriation for the start of Tuttle Creek, Strawn, and Toronto Dams was also eliminated, and the appropriations for planning and surveys greatly reduced. Congressmen Scrivner and Moulder both attempted to get these appropriations put in by amendments introduced from the floor of the House, but the House, in a very economy minded mood, turned down all amendments that would have provided for increased appropriations to the Army Civil Functions bill.

In spite of this set-back we feel that the association has accomplished much in that we have much greater unanimity now than ever before and we certainly feel that this should produce results in the not too distant future. As already noted we are working very closely with the Missouri Basin Survey Commission and we also intend to appear before the Senate Appropriations Committee. We have some reason to believe that we will be successful and certainly, after the flood that is now occurring, the Joint Conference Committee should be more receptive to the providing of adequate appropriations. Last summer the Senate Appropriations Committee added several amendments for much needed work, but the Joint Conference Committee refused to go along. This indicates the importance of the principal objective of our association,



## Glenn D. Stockwell correspondence

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which is to obtain flood control as soon as possible because every year of delay means greater losses to the people in the basins. It indicates all the more the necessity of considering the basin as a whole in any program that is to produce eventual success in the control of flood waters.

We are attaching to this newsletter two copies of editorials which very exactly express the opinion of people in the area.

One of the real accomplishments, as far as the association is concerned, is the flood control policy that has been adopted by the Manhattan Kansas Chamber of Commerce and approved by the Blue Valley Study Association and the Blue Valley Watershed Association. Our Vice President, Mayor Hook, working with the Manhattan Chamber of Commerce, was very active in the formulating of this policy. The policy is as follows, and although it may be somewhat general, we feel that it is a very good statement of policy and indicates that two factions that have been very far apart in the past have now arrived at a common understanding.

"A - That the Chamber of Commerce endorse a basin-wide program of soil conservation as an essential part of any flood control program."

"B - The Manhattan Chamber of Commerce recommends the development of a coordinated plan by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Corps of Engineers in which maximum practicable use shall be made of small water retarding structures on the tributaries with a view of obtaining maximum benefits from upstream protection, thus effecting modification of large water retarding structures where possible."

URGENT!!! Do you want to do something to promote the cause of adequate flood control? If so, right now write a letter to Senator McKeller, of the Senate Appropriations Committee, urging appropriations for adequate flood control, naming the specific project in which you are interested, keeping in mind that there are certain projects we are all interested in, such as the Tuttle Creek, Toronto, Strawn, Gavins Point and Oahe Dams.

In regard to our efforts to obtain hearings before the Public Works Committees in regard to the authorization of the Chariton, Osage, Marais des Cygnes, and Kansas Rivers Review projects we have been informed that there is very little chances that there will be any efforts to authorize any more flood control work at this session of Congress.



## Glenn D. Stockwell correspondence

Kirk McFarland, President  
808 W. 69th, Kansas City 5, Mo.

Stanley F. Spencer, 2nd V. Pres.  
Arkansas City, Kansas

Oliver Stevenson, 1st V. Pres.  
Nebraska City, Neb.

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Manhattan, Kansas

### MISSOURI-ARKANSAS BASINS FLOOD CONTROL ASSOCIATION

Town House Hotel  
Kansas City, Kansas

Noel T. Tweet  
Executive Director

### NEWSLETTER

March 15, 1952

This is the first of a series of newsletters or communications that we intend to send to the entire membership of our association. It shall be the purpose of these communications to keep the membership informed of activities undertaken and to disseminate factual information in regard to problems involving water and soil resources.

#### ABOUT THE ASSOCIATION -

The association had its original birth at the meeting July 25, 1951 shortly after the big flood. This was a very well attended meeting held at the Municipal Auditorium at Kansas City, Missouri, and had representation from practically every state in the Missouri and Arkansas basin. It was decided to proceed with the organization of an association which would be made up of various presently organized flood control associations and also some areas that would be organized in the future. After a series of meetings, in which a great amount of planning was done, the organization was finally perfected at a meeting held in Kansas City, Kansas on November 29th and 30th, 1951.

At the time the association was organized it consisted of twenty-two associations in five states who are represented on our Executive Board by two directors from each of these associations. The directors and officers are as listed on this stationery. In December of 1951 Noel T. Tweet was employed as Executive Director and assumed his duties on January 2, 1952.

There are several fundamental reasons why it was felt that our association could be of great help in achieving mutual objectives. First, we all realize twenty-two associations providing a united front could accomplish much more than each one of these associations working separately. It was felt that by working together a lot of differences could be reconciled and we would decide on a common objective, which would be much easier to obtain than if each group had programs and objectives of their own. We felt that this has definitely proven itself in our last presentation before the congressional committee and also in a great deal of other work that we have been doing.

#### OBJECTIVES -

The primary objectives as given in our constitution are:

1. To assure the earliest possible completion of the authorized and coordinated and comprehensive flood control plan, the authorization of officially recommended plans with such additions as time and experience show are justified.





## Glenn D. Stockwell correspondence

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2. To seek sound comprehensive flood control programs on other tributaries of the Missouri River and on the Arkansas River and its tributaries in Kansas.
3. To support and recommend a sound program of conservation of the land and water resources within the Association's area, when such support will not interfere with the speedy and economic progress of flood protection.
4. To procure and disseminate to the public accurate and trustworthy information concerning the construction and engineering requirements both in respect to levees, reservoirs and other works incident to the provision of adequate flood protection within said areas.
5. To sponsor and promote effective cooperation with agricultural, commercial, industrial, and other interests in the solution of the problems of flood damage and control, including cooperation to that and with all interested local, city, county, public and civic organizations for the purpose of presenting a united front before legislative bodies.

### PROGRESS MADE -

Since it became very evident shortly after the first of this year, that besides being involved with all of the problems involved in the organizing of an association, that we would be called upon before too long to make our presentation before the Army Civil Functions Sub-Committee of the House Appropriations Committee

We had information to the affect that there would be included in the President's budget recommendations of an item of \$15,500,000 towards the start of construction of Tuttle Creek Dam, \$3,620,000 for Glen Elder Dam, and \$500,000 for the local protection works at Topeka, Kansas. These items were so called "new starts" and were recommended in the President's budget since it was felt that these projects should be no longer delayed in spite of the fact that there is a pretty well defined policy in congress against any "new starts". We also are very much interested in the Toronto and Strawn Dams on the Verdigris and Neosho rivers respectively.

In preparing our campaign for getting approval of above projects we conducted a letter writing and telegram sending program thru all of the local associations, and obtained resolutions from all possible sources, but principally from cities and municipal bodies and chambers of commerce, and made plans to have a suitable representation in Washington at the hearings. We felt that in spite of the fact that we were just getting organized we have obtained very good results in making satisfactory presentations to this committee. We had wonderful response in getting people to attend and the following appeared in Washington on February 26, 1952.

Beal, Glenn, Fredonia, Ks.  
Brendenthal, Willard, Kansas City, Ks.  
Becker, Richard, Coffeyville, Ks.  
Cain, Don, Perry, Ks.  
Calvert, Wm. G., Lexington, Mo.  
Catts, George, Kansas City, Mo.  
Coleman, James, Bonner Springs, Ks.

Jarvis, Chandler, Winfield, Ks.  
Kemp, William E., Kansas City, Mo.  
McKinney, J.J., Brunswick, Mo.  
Mitchum, Paul, Kansas City, Ks.  
Nelson, Edgar C., Boonville, Mo.  
Riddle, John, Marion, Ks.  
Reece, A. N., Kansas City, Mo.



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Dessieux, Paul, Linn, Mo.	Remley, Victor, Liberty, Mo.
Erickson, G. A., Coffeyville, Ks.	Sager, Frank, Manhattan, Ks.
Fager, Maurice, Topeka, Ks.	Skubitz, Joseph, Washington, D.C.
Fox, George, Chetopa, Ks.	Smith, L. B., Topeka, Ks.
Green, Ellsworth, Kansas City, Ks.	Tweet, Noel T., Kansas City, Ks.
Heck, Arthur, Lawrence, Ks.	Vaughn, Marion, Bonner Springs, Ks.
Hetzel, George, Kinsley, Ks.	Wait, Conant, North Topeka, Ks.
Hook, Z. R., Manhattan, Ks.	Wilkie, Kenneth, Topeka, Ks.
Jacobs, E. T., Council Grove, Ks.	Wilson, Emmett, Independence, Ks.

Our principal presentation was made by a few selected spokesmen with shorter statements being made by practically everyone present, and this seemed to be very popular with the committee. We were told by the committee and other people that we had made one of the best presentations that had ever been given.

We still wish to encourage everyone to continue letter writing and communicating with members of this committee and your own congressman, since they have as yet not rendered a decision, and probably will not in another two weeks. Also, the time has come when it should be very desirable to start our letter writing campaign to the Senate Appropriations Committee because, regardless what action is taken in the House, we will be faced with the problem of receiving approval from the Senate.

*If they write why can't we*

### HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

#### Deficiencies and Army Civil Functions Sub-Committee:

Clarence Cannon, Missouri (Dem.) - Chairman of Appropriations Committee  
 John H. Kerr, North Carolina (Dem.) - Chairman of Deficiencies and Army Civil Functions Sub-Committee  
 Louis C. Rabout, Michigan (Dem.)  
 Glen R. Davis, Wisconsin (Rep.)  
 Gerald R. Ford, Jr., Michigan (Rep.)

All addresses to - House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

### SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

#### Army Civil Functions Sub-Committee:

Kenneth McKeller, Tennessee (Dem.) - Chairman, of Appropriations Committee  
 Chairman of Army Civil Functions Sub-Committee  
 Carl Hayden, Arizona (Dem.)  
 Richard B. Russell, Georgia (Dem.)  
 Allen J. Ellender, Louisiana (Dem.)  
 John L. McClellan, Arkansas (Dem.)  
 A. Willis Robertson, Virginia (Dem.)  
 William F. Knowland, California (Rep.)  
 Melton R. Young, North Dakota (Rep.)  
 Guy Cordon, Oregon (Rep.)  
 Edward J. Thye, Minnesota (Rep.)  
 Zales N. Ecton, Montana (Rep.)

All addresses to - Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

A meeting of the Executive Board is being called Friday, March 21, to pass on plans of the special committee appointed some time ago to reappraise the assessment for local districts, and to devise some plan for accelerating the payment of these assessments.

NTT/m



SAVE THE SOIL AND YOU SAVE THE CITIES

May 8 '02

Dear Mr. Boone:

You may be interested in the inclosed pictures.  
It was precisely the same sort of day yesterday  
as I saw Glenn & Dwight away at the Topeka  
airport, and as cold too.

I am <sup>glad</sup> you are making the trip to Washington  
on the 19th. I thought you might be interested in  
reading Glenn's report to the Public Works committee.

The children on our stationery are the twins  
of Mr. & Mrs. Gaylord Johnson of Leburne - Steven  
and Susan. We have used them in a number  
of different poses and are glad to lend our cuts  
to anyone interested.

Yours sincerely,

Glenn B. Stockwell.



## Glenn D. Stockwell correspondence

Richardson, Kansas May 14, 1954

Hi Gerald

You don't put this aside; this is a personal letter from us to you. Since I don't have time any more to write letters in long hand, this will just have to do. Let's take a trip back through what has been happening to the Gaylord Johnson's since the twins arrived. They arrived Nov. 10, 1950 - Steven 5lb. 1 oz., 18 1/2"; Susan, 4 lb. 12 1/2 oz., 18 1/2". At 16 months Steven weighs 25 lb. 4 oz., 32" tall; Susan 25 lb. 7 oz., 31 1/2". They are blonde, Susan slightly darker, with blue eyes. Incidentally, the picture on the outside of this is of the twins at 15 months. Susan still doesn't have much hair. We knew ahead of time that it would be twins (by X-ray) and was I surprised. It seems all my friends were, too. I started asking questions and found out that Gaylord's grandfather had twin sisters.

The twins were in incubators several days. I came home on the tenth day and they on the eighteenth. My Mother stayed with us until January first. Shortly after that they skipped the two o'clock feeding. Our lack of sleep was the biggest problem, then. No taking turns. It took two to feed them. Later I used bottle holders.

When Susan was three months old, our doctor in Manhattan discovered by X-ray that her hip joint (right) was slightly aballoy. He sent us to a specialist, Dr. Trece, in Topeka. She wore a brace (abduction splint) until she was 9 months old. All it consisted of was a metal band attached to the bottom of her shoes. The purpose was to keep her legs spread out so that as she grew the joint would deepen because of the position the legs were in. She is first footed; her shoes are built up in two places. Stevie insists on curving the front part of his right foot inward, but it has almost corrected itself - as the doctor said it would. My Mother says Susan acts like I did as a baby. She is very active; crawled as soon as we took the brace off and walked at a year. Stevie takes his time; didn't pull himself up until he was 1 1/2 months and walked at 17 months. He is an angel about going to bed at nights but Susan - the pill - has to be rocked. They are talking some. The cutest is Susan's "nighty-night" to Stevie. So far I have been able to keep them in play pens during the day.

Ah, yes, the ever present laundry. Until lately I washed twice a week. Gaylord's mother comes out when I wash and does the kitchen work and keeps the twins satisfied. I think I worked out a click-trick with the diapers. I hang them in the basement. I fold them once and flip them over the line, stack them as I take them off the line, - thus no extra handling.

I did manage to do canning last summer. The raspberries and apples out-did themselves, also had peas. The joint on my peeling finger, after all these months, is still sore! You know, maybe it could be age creeping up! Over a year ago I got something or other in my left shoulder joint. The doctor said the lubricating mechanism was out of kilter and would take a long time to get back to normal. It still bothers. Gaylord had to hang diapers for several months.

Then came the big flood on the Kaw. We had our flood too, which took our bottom land crops. Since then I have been busy learning about flood prevention and control, and writing letters to congressmen. Most of you received an article "Keep Our Soil Home" with your Christmas card from us. I compiled that from information that Glenn Stockwell, President of our Blue Valley Study Association, gave me. The information in the attached article is from him and newspaper articles. Why do I take time out to do this? Read the article and find out.

The people down Topeka way should not hold malice against us because they didn't get the money they requested for dikes and levee works. After all, the program they were asking money for hasn't even been authorized. This program is adequate and should be constructed now without waiting for Tuttle Creek.

I haven't found much time for sewing. I did get red corduroy jackets made to go with overalls on suit made for them. I made a blue spring coat for Susan. My next project is a frilly dress for Susan and a summer suit for Stevie out of his daddy's old summer pants. After Christmas I made draw drapes for the dining room. I must get them lined before the sun fades them.

I have been taking the twins to Ladies Aid and Home Demonstration Unit meetings. We have a pitch club in this community for the young married couples which meets once a month. Grandma Johnson and Aunt Ruby, who teaches in Manhattan, are our baby sitters. Sometimes my parents from Silver Lake come up for those week ends. Gaylord goes to Men's Club in Randolph, so three of us wives get together while the men are gone. Of course, there are special events, and church, and that's about it.

Here's best wishes to everybody, and we would love to hear from you.

Sincerely,  
Ruth "Salley" and Gaylord

*I'll bring a few copies next Monday and - most of them don't have my personal letter printed on the newsletter - I can't get the autograph without putting clearly on the memorabilia paper.*

*If you have some special people in mind who you would like to send this newsletter to, please let me know how many copies you want.*



## Glenn D. Stockwell correspondence

Blue Valley Newsletter - May, 1952

Hello, everybody: The purpose of this letter is to bring you up to date on flood control events and their relationship to Tuttle Creek Dam. Please realize this isn't just our problem; tomorrow it may be yours. The principle underlying the events that have recently taken place may affect you in the future.

The first thing you would probably like to know is--why did the House Civil Functions Sub-committee of the Appropriations committee delete funds for Tuttle Creek Dam? Briefly, because of the slipshod, unrealistic plans of the Army, the need for holding down government expenditures, and the need for an over-all plan. Ch. Clarence Cannon's attitude is that if the President's survey commission approves Tuttle Creek and the Democrats are still in control in 1953, funds will probably be approved. Congress puts the blame on the lack of flood control in Kansas on the Army Corps of Engineers; the Army claims that its plans are being defeated by political opponents.

The President has established a Missouri Basin Survey Commission to review and study the entire Missouri basin. The Blue Valley Study Association plans to send a delegation to meet with them and will endeavor to get them to come and see the valley. Many members of this commission are favorable to the watershed plan but we must show them how it can be applied to our river.

Men like those on the Commission would resent being "pressured" so we are not suggesting that you deluge them with mail. But they will be glad to receive the informative opinions of the people living in the Missouri River Basin. The members are: Ch. J. E. Lawrence, Editor Lincoln Star, Lincoln, Nebraska; Kenneth Holm (So. Dak. St. legislator) Croton, S.D.; C.T. Person (Dean-Univ. Wyoming Eng. School) Laramie, Wyo.; H. J. Peterson (Exec. Sec. Minn. Ass'n of Cooperatives) St. Paul 4, Minn.; Fred V. Heinkel (Pres. Mo. Fms. Ass'n) Columbia, Mo.; Vice-Ch. T.C. Hennings Jr. (D-Mo); Sen. J.E. Murray (D-Mont.) Sen. M.R. Young (R-N.Dak); Rep. W.N. Aspinall (D-Colo); Rep. Clifford Hope (R-Ks); Rep. J.W. Trimble (D-Ark). Address the congressmen at the Senate or House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

The Flood Control Act of 1936 designated the Army Engineers to control floods on the main channels and the Dept. of Agriculture to control run-off on the watersheds. It did not clearly define where the jurisdiction of one ended and the other started. That is one of the problems that will have to come before the Commission. About all we can do is to ask for a coordinated survey by the two agencies or else for the consolidation of the agencies under one planning board.

This commission is faced with the huge task of shaping a flood prevention and water management policy for the Missouri River Basin which interrelates land, water, and people. For example, the controversial Tuttle Creek Dam is not practicable from an economic standpoint--statistics on the cost-benefit ratio prove that. But there are other factors to consider too--entire communities will be wiped off the map--a loss which is above monetary value. If the big dam Pick-Sloan plan is carried to its completion this will take place many times over throughout the Missouri River.

To take one example, one community between Randolph and Cleburne, known as Mariadahl was settled in 1855 by the first Swedish people to come to Kansas. They established the first Swedish Lutheran Church west of the Missouri River. Five daughter churches were established from this center. To quote from a letter Ruby Johnson wrote concerning this area: "These hard-working, industrious people have a strong sense of community obligation. Their religious and forward looking way of life has had a far reaching effect on the nation. This is not a shifting population; through drought or flood the Blue Valley people have forged ahead to make their dreams come true--dreams of service to their fellow men."

And the results? From the Mariadahl community alone the nation has gained 9 ministers, 5 minister's wives, 6 bankers, 4 members of state legislature, 4 doctors (two were medical missionaries), 2 parish workers, engineers and chemists, a deaconess, college president, university financial secretary, dietician, occupational therapist, Army Lt. Col., dozens of teachers and nurses, numerous musicians--that besides excellent farmers (who stayed on their land).



## Glenn D. Stockwell correspondence

This is what stability does for a community. It is this stability, love of land and freedom which motivates the determination of these citizens to see that rain shall be stopped where it falls. Take this initiative away, make this community a lake--and something within them dies, something America needs very much now--the strength and influence of a man who is free to work out his dreams. America can be ruined by big talk, big money, and big projects and power politics. It is time our country began to conserve the inherent might it has, the might of free men who stand with the strength of God ready to serve mankind."

The USDA has a watershed plan for the Blue Valley in its Young Plan. The Kansas Watersheds Association has expanded this plan--their suggestions would make it possible to complete this plan in 20 years. According to the present rate of government financial assistance it would take 100 years.

The USDA program would use each acre to its best capabilities. There are 25,562 farms in the Blue River Watershed that average 200 acres each (only 2% over 700). These are 52% owner-operated and consist of 69% cropland, 29% permanent grass, 2% woodland and wildlife areas, 53% intertilled crops, 40% small grain, and 7% rotation hay and pasture. Recommended changes would reduce cropland 15%, intertilled crops 35%, small grains 10%. Pasture land would be increased 26%, woodland 77%, and hay and rotated pasture 100%.

Floods damage the land in the Blue Watershed 2.5% from erosion, 92.4% from inundation, and 5.1% from sediment.

The first part of this program is simply a stepped up SCS program consisting of proper land treatment--terraces, 10,440 miles of waterways, 15,960 small erosion control structures.

The second part of the program is flood control and will be a major part of the federal government work. It consists of 912 flood water retarding structures (detention dams), channel improvements along 334 miles of stream, 4,635 small stabilizing and sediment control dams, 15,960 still smaller erosion control structures (gully plugs), 2,088 miles of grassed waterways that will serve more than one farm. This is designed to prevent flooding of local creeks, damage to farms, crops, highways and inland towns. This is where, by law, the USDA's responsibility ends.

The Kansas Watersheds Association is recommending the building of more that the proposed 912 small dams, and that they be located to serve as key dams to protect against flooding on the main tributaries. This would secure a greater control of floods and insure more downstream protection. Many thousands of these small open dams could be constructed for what it would cost to build Tuttle Creek. In fact about 2000 could be built for the sum the Army Engineers have listed as the cost of moving two railroads. Of course these dams would be cheaper to build, occupy less valuable land, protect the Blue as well as the Kaw Valley, would not require the moving of towns and people, would provide widespread recreation, and would stop floods before they have a chance to begin. The majority of the cost would be borne by the federal government. The rest would be divided between state, county, and local governing units, and private money. This is a locally planned and controlled program--not on federal authority.

The present plans for Tuttle Creek do not take into consideration the upstream plan and the USDA plan is not developed far enough to affect the dam but a maximum utilization of upstream dams would change the plans. If the Army cannot plan and work together with the USDA then they should be put out of flood control. The nation cannot afford the waste of having two agencies fight over who will spend the money the taxpayers furnish.

The Manhattan Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution endorsing the following flood control policy: (A) A basin wide program of soil conservation as an essential part of a flood control plan (B) A coordinated plan by USDA and the Corps of Engineers in which maximum practical use shall be made of small water retarding structures on the tributaries with a view of obtaining maximum benefits from upstream protection, thus effecting modification of large water retarding structures where possible.

The Directors of the Blue Valley Study Association endorsed this resolution, feeling that the maximum utilization of soil conservation and small upstream dams would control the floods to the extent that a large dam could not be justified. In reality the Manhattan Chamber of Commerce was really agreeing with the expanded Blue River Watershed Plan.



## Glenn D. Stockwell correspondence

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Tuttle Creek is authorized as a multi-purpose dam; it has been proposed it be operated as a "dry" dam. In other words the navigation pool would be used for flood control. This is necessary because last summer's flood was too big for the dam to hold. But the catch is that the engineers could close the gates and use Tuttle Creek for a storage dam after we have a soil conservation plan installed.

It has also been proposed to build Tuttle Creek as an "open" dam. A dam of this type has an opening without gates that allows the normal flow to pass but not a flood flow. This would destroy less land than the other type but the people would still have to move out and the valley would be flooded up to above Randolph practically every year. It would still cost more and be of less benefit than system of small dams. The damage to our people would be almost as great as a storage dam. These suggestions are but diversions to distract us and are a sign that our campaign is having effect.

Lately some congressmen and newspapers have taken the stand that we need both Tuttle Creek and the watershed program. The catch is that the nation cannot afford both, and we don't need Tuttle Creek if an adequate watershed program is put to work. Kansas City is trying to make it appear that nobody but the Blue Valley farmers and Representative Jannon, Chairman of Appropriations Committee, are against the dam. (Actually, protests come from all parts of the nation) Kansas Citizens seem to feel they have an "inherent right" to drown us out and have the federal government spend money to protect them. You may wonder why Tuttle Creek is called the "key" reservoir—it was not designed primarily for flood control, but for other purposes. Remember the Pick-Sloaners insist on Tuttle Creek as authorized. Tuttle Creek is unique in one respect—it is the only reservoir planned at the mouth of a large river in the entire Pick-Sloan plan. Look at the map and it isn't hard to figure out why. This same reasoning applies to why the Army Engineers have never proposed an "open" dam at this site.

To quote Glenn Stockwell, President of the Blue Valley Study Association—"We have interested people over the entire USA in our problem and its solution; newspapers from one end of the nation to the other are carrying articles on watershed development. The public is learning that the big dam is not the solution to floods. Many members of Congress are of this opinion, however various vested interests are interested in the big dams and they are well organized and financed. They can place full time paid men to work on their side, while we have to depend on volunteer workers. However, we have Right on our side. Our weapons are facts, but even though we have a just cause we must show Congress through letters and delegations how it can be applied to our river.

The many letters that have been sent have done their purpose, called attention to our group and its problem. Now it is our work to seek a solution through Congress. That will have to be done, mainly by sending delegations to Washington to talk directly with the committees. It is going to be a war of nerves and the side that has faith and determination to work to the end will win out. I feel confident that Tuttle Creek will never be built. I felt that way last summer and have been willing to spend my time because I felt it was not wasted. I hope to see flood control taken away from the Army and turned over to civilians that will have a greater regard for human values."

A special sub-committee of the House Public Works Committee is now holding extensive hearings on flood control policy (comes under the civil works program). This is perhaps the most important hearing that has ever been held on flood control. Tuttle Creek has become a symbol representing the fight over the entire water control policy of the USA. One of the most important points of controversy is the jurisdictional fight between the Corps of Engineers, an arrogant clique who can brook no civilian interference and the USDA's Soil Conservation Service. If, according to law, the USDA cannot build the small dams, then the Army should coordinate their plans with the USDA and build them. There is a big chance that some of the changes recommended by the Hoover Commission will be adopted. Mr. Stockwell, representing the BVSA, was in Washington May 9 to testify at this hearing. *J. M. Pugh - the Kans. W. Assn.*

The Senate Appropriations Committee will hold a hearing May 19 to consider a presidential request for restoration of funds for flood control which would and probably include Tuttle Creek. Mr. Stockwell plans to attend this hearing also. *J. M. Pugh*

We are having a drive for money. Funds will be needed for the trips to Washington to send a delegation to meet with the Missouri Survey Commission and bring them here for a tour of the valley if possible, plus other expenses which arise. We thought perhaps



## Glenn D. Stockwell correspondence

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you former Blue Valley residents would like to contribute. If so, send your contribution to Walt Bell, Treas. BVSA, Randolph, Kansas. Perhaps you would like to know that it has required about \$1500 since July of 1951 to finance the various trips to Washington and the other activities. In addition, the merchants of Randolph raised \$1000 themselves to aid the organization of the Kansas Watershed Association last fall. Just compare that with the estimated \$8 to 9000 the opposition (headed by Willard Breidenthal, Kansas City banker) spent in sending delegates to the Feb. 26 hearing, including a cocktail buffet supper the night before the hearing.

The Army Engineers have been busy handing out propaganda. Remember last summer, when Gen. Lewis A. Pick said that had the recommended Pick-Sloan program of the Kaw basin been completed the flood would not have occurred - (not one of the proposed dams lies within the center of July's rainfall).

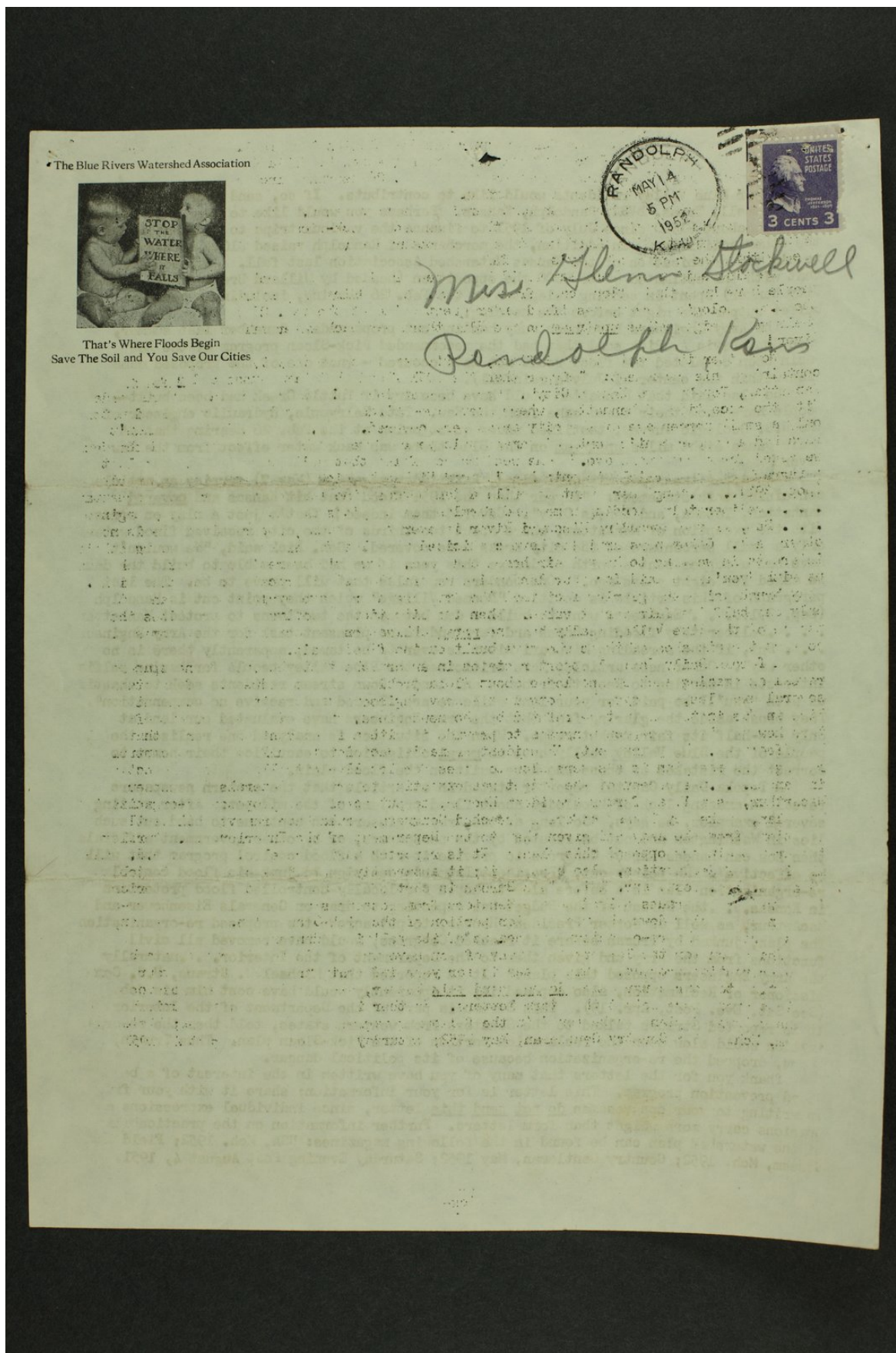
He also said that Manhattan would have been dry if Tuttle Creek had been built-- people here know their flood came from the Kaw. Tate Dalrymple, hydraulic engineer of the U.S. Geologic Survey, testified under questioning at the Feb. 26 hearing that at their gauge eight miles upstream on the Blue there was back water effect from the Kaw River! *Better the loss to Manhattan for the flood water line painted on their front glass-- will the water be within Ks. water?*

Now after the great Missouri flood, Pathfinder magazine (May 7) carries an article containing this statement: "bigger than the 1951 flood that hit Kansas and covered Manhattan, Topeka, and Kansas City". Covered them indeed! That's just a play on words. With the exception of Manhattan, where about two-thirds of the city received flood water; only a small percentage of the city areas were covered. Gen. Pick said, "We wouldn't have had a copper cent's worth of damage this year if we had been able to build the dams we asked for eight years ago." One wonders how false that will prove to be. The last paragraph of this article is entitled "Doomed Village" which they point out is Randolph (pop. 391)... "Engineers want to build a dam between the two towns to protect Manhattan... Deliberately flooding homes and farmland is no pleasant task for the Army Engineers... But, if the spreading Missouri River is ever to be tamed, apparently there is no other way". Other news articles have criticized the Blue Valley people for having selfish interests in wanting to keep their homes and land. Down stream residents seek to chastize us with "you'll be paid for your land while we are flooded and receive no compensation". They brush aside the glaring fact that the Army Engineers have evaluated our land at only one-half its fair market value. When the situation is analyzed one realizes the people of the Blue Valley really have no moral obligation to sacrifice their homes to correct the mistakes of those who have built on the flood plain.

A Topeka Daily Capital reporter stated in an article that the eastern newspapers reveal an amazing lack of knowledge about flood problems of the midwest. After stating several examples, he says, "So long as the Army Engineers can continue to hand out such lies in Washington and not be refuted by the newspapers, or by other government officials then how can Kansas expect Congress to provide it with a flood control program that will be effective". He points out, "President Truman's decision to junk his flood control re-organization plan is a severe blow to hopes for locally-controlled flood protection in Kansas... the Bureau of the Budget was expecting to draw on Generals Eisenhower and MacArthur; as well as former President Hoover, to put across the proposed re-organization. The plan, junked by Truman before it reached Congress, would have removed all civil functions from the Army and given them to the Department of the Interior... naturally the Army Engineers opposed this plan." It is reported that Michael W. Strauss, U.S. Commissioner of Reclamation, also opposed it; it apparently would have cost him his job. (See Sat. Eve. Post, Apr. 19). This Bureau is part of the Department of the Interior. It is reported Strauss talked to the Senators from western states, told them the re-organization would slow down the reclamation portion of the Pick-Sloan plan. Thus Truman, he says, dropped the re-organization because of its political danger.

Thank you for the letters that many of you have written in the interest of a better flood prevention program. This letter is for your information; share it with your friends in writing to your congressmen do not send this letter, since individual expressions and opinions carry more weight than form letters. Further information on the practicability of the watershed plan can be found in the following magazines: USA, Mch. 1952; Field and Stream, Mch. 1952; Country Gentleman, May 1952; Saturday Evening Post August 4, 1951.









## Glenn D. Stockwell correspondence

May 15, 1952.

Mr. Charles D. Curran ,  
Staff Director,  
Special Sub-Committee to Study Civil Works.

Dear Mr. Curran:

In view that we discussed methods of flood control in addition to policies, and were questioned concerning the conflicting methods, I feel that I should submit an explanatory note, note to be repetitious but as an attempt to clarify the record.

The question was raised about the ability of watershed engineering to control floods and as to how such an idea got started. Allow me to refer you to the transcript- Vol. 7, page 40, Dykes\*\*\*Agricultural program for Blue River would impound 6 inch run-off;---page 62\*\*\*\*That land is flooded only periodically. Only once in 25 years would the maximum area up to the spillway be flooded----- page 72-73\*\*\*\*\*No down stream benefit is claimed because Tuttle Creek is already authorized----- If those statements do not add up to flood control then I do not what does. Soldier Creek at Topeka had 10.42 inches of run-off during the entire month of July last summer. The Delaware at Valley Falls had had atotal run-off of 5.39 for July 1951. (U.S. Geological Survey Circular 151) Mr. Jones asks where will we store andimpound the vast amounts of water----- there will not be any vast amounts of water in them n channels if you can hold up to 6 inches of run-off. Maybe we in Kansas are longon logic andshort on engineering. Watershed engineering may not spell "total" flood control but I feel that it does provide thegreatest amount feasible. The nation does not possess resources to install both the big reservoirs andthe upstream work at this stage of developement. It may not be feasible for all watershed since the Blue possess highly porous soil and adaptable topography.

I wish to point-out to the committee that the small dams proposed for the small watercourses will be cheaper tom build per unit of impoundment because:

1. Shorter haul for material,
2. Located on cheaper land?
3. possible to use vegetative spillways,
4. small contracts will allow wider competitive bidding,
5. no expensive relocation.

Why does the Dept. not claim this benefit? The advice given in the field is -- Pick a good place to land before you oppo se the Army Engineers.

I admit that this concept is startling and revolutionary. Too novel to stand alone at the beginning, hence a joint survey, but some day the Blue Valley will be honored not razed.

Sincerely yours,

Glenn D. Stockwell, Sr.

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## Glenn D. Stockwell correspondence

BEN FRANKLIN STORE 2006

W. E. GLYNN

BLUE RAPIDS,

KANSAS May 16-1952

Glenn D Stockwell  
Congressional Hotel  
Washington D.C.

Sir:

With reference to Little Creek Dam:

To me it seems that far too many people regard this important proposal - as one who sees only through a straw. Their range of view is so narrow that only a small part of the overall and long range picture is seen.

It is our opinion and wish here in Blue Valley: that the matter be considered as a watershed problem. The solution of which is to develop soil and water conservation throughout the region generally. This will automatically relieve <sup>and prevent</sup> destructive down stream floods, ~~and~~ and at same time enrich the whole area, providing additional improved and productive acreage for farming - all of which in turn will support the very cities which are now clamoring for large dams.

Please convey for me these thoughts to the proper persons as committed.

Sincerely  
Wm E Glynn





## THE BLUE RAPIDS TIMES

Published Weekly

HERBERT HICKMAN, Editor and Owner

Printing  
Publishing  
Blank Books

PHONE 3271

May 18, 1952

Blue Rapids, Kansas

Mr. Glen D. Stockwell,  
Care The Congressional Hotel  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Stockwell:

The Watershed Program of Flood Control on the Big Blue River and its tributaries, as related to the Missouri River Flood Control Program, is so obvious to the people of this area, that I hope you and your committee may get some of it across the our representatives in Congress. Catching the water where it falls and holding it for the use of the soil in times of excessive rainfall, is a program that I believe less costly, more beneficial to all, and saves the agricultural resources of our country.

With scientists telling us that this nation will be shipping in food within another quarter century, if we are to be fed, it seems to me--and I express hundreds of others' opinions in this valley---the present Six Million dollars worth of food produced in the Big Blue Valley in livestock and grain, is far more valuable than any value a huge dam at Tuttle Creek, that would inundate 55,000 acres of this most fertile land, could possibly be to the nation.

We are for flood control; but let's follow a program that does not drown out one area and at the same time help feed those who may later go hungry.

Yours very truly

THE BLUE RAPIDS TIMES  
*Herbert Hickman*



### *The City of Blue Rapids*

OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK

Phone 2571 . . .

BLUE RAPIDS, KANSAS,

May 16, 1952

Mr. Glenn Stockwell  
Dear Mr. Stockwell:

We urgently oppose inundation of the fertile Blue Valley because this would eliminate the following towns, Garrison Crossing, Randolph, Cleburne, Irving and Bigelow.

Would very materially effect Marysville, Blue Rapids, Waterville, Frankfort due to the water level around each town.

This would eliminate from production vitally needed, corn, wheat, Potatoes and many other food items from producer, along with some of the best Cattle, Hog and Sheep raising land that is to be found anywhere in the middle west.

For years courts have handed down decisions that man could not go against nature to dam a stream and put water on some one else to please his desire.

Every living soul in the Blue Valley has the right to his land and production facilities and should not have his taken from him to please some one down stream with a little more money that has entered into corruption of our Justice.

Sincerely;

Edwin L. Hnizda

*Edwin L. Hnizda*  
Mayor City of Blue Rapids





Blue Rapids, Kansas,  
17 May 1957.

Mr. Glenn D. Stockwell,  
90 Congressional Hotel,  
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Stockwell:-

I wish to take this means of expressing my opposition to the Army Engineers plan of construction of huge reservoirs, and in particular do I wish to oppose the building of the Tuttle Creek Dam Project.

These significant facts should be pointed out to our members of Congress:

1. The Army Engineers plan of huge reservoirs has been shown to be unsuccessful, both last summer & this spring. The Kawapala Dam failed to give protection to the towns just a few miles below it. The Missouri River Dams failed to do the job this spring.

2. Our country cannot afford the disastrous effects, economically, that would come from such reservoir construction. Past projects of the Army Engineers have been greatly underestimated in cost. We cannot afford the loss of the huge acreages of our best soils to be silt basins for huge reservoirs, and with the grim prospect of food importation in the not too distant future, it is more important than ever that we make the best use of our land.

3. It should be emphasized that the opposition to the Tuttle Creek Project is not confined to a small group around Randolph, but is widespread in the Blue Valley and its watershed. Our opposition to this project has evoked national interest and admiration by many, many communities who are observing the valiant efforts of our group in fighting one of the strongest lobbies that this country has known.

4. Watershed treatment should be a must to reduce flood damage. A short trip on a few of the uplands will easily show that the greatest damage from the floods, and a damage that will be most lasting, has occurred on the unprotected uplands. In other words, greater success can be attained in flood control by stopping, or slowing up the water at the place that it falls.

Trusting that your efforts will be fruitful for our cause,

I remain

Sincerely yours,

Edwin G. Bryckta.  
R.R. # 2